



Telegraph.

VOL. I.—NO. 93.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 10, 1851.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

MERICAN TELEGRAPH

AUCTION SALES

(arcer sunday,)

At Jun Course a Week, or Two Chairs A SINGLE COPY.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

To Hotel Proprietors and others.

MORAN & SICKELS, PHILADELPHIA, the traveling public.

**The Mesara ComnoLit, Wimer & McGill, Publishers of the American Telegraph, are the authorized agents for mar 24—tf

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vernment service, every care has been taken in their
uction, as also in their engines, to insure strength
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alled for elegante or contort.

a of passage from New York to Liverpool, \$130; exyes of extra size state rooms, \$325; from Liverpool
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e value thereof therein expressed.

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GEORGE McHENRY & CO.,

No. 37, Walnut street, Philadelph

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parke-ville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th. 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resistent Physician in the place of Dr. Dexier, resigned. Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical ex-pressions in Europe. Geomired under Vincoux Pressure. perience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissuitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Man-agers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an

tive physician.

le domestic department being under the charge of a and and Marton, will enable the Doctor to devote to

Application for admission to be made to
SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute,
The main building is three stories high, standing back
from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to farty rooms.
The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with
walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of
the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four
rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with
every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the
right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant,
stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar
purposes.

purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred fact, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WAYER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large codar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulir ram," a self-acting machine of cast tron, that is kept constantly going, hight and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream failing from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being butterly under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understool by a personal examination.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS. MOULTON & GA., Successors to Jso. FALCONER & Co.,
61 Gadar and 22 Pine streets, New York, invite merchants visiting. New York city to liter immense stock of Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Their stock is entirely new, and, in addition, still receive by every steamer new and elegant styles, confined exc. usively to this house, consisting of every variety of Dras Goods to be found in the French, German, English, and American markets, and at prices that will doly competitors. Cash buyers and merchants generally will do well to every section of the country, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON, JAMES W. BARBER, ZENAS NEWELL.

VARNISHES, GUM COPALS, SPIRITS, TURPEN TINE, AND AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

New York, March, 1851.

V TINE, AND AMERICAN LINSKED OIL.

50 cases Gum Copal, med. and fine Zanzibar, &c.

400 bbls superior Coach Body, Carriage Oil Cloth Polishing, Flowing, Scraping, Cabluet and Venitian Blind Varnishes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

10 bbls. Sign and Graining Varnish.

5 do white flowing do do warranted.

5 do white flowing do do for maps or whips.

10 do Iron Varnish.

20 do Painters' Japan.

100d o Spirits Turpoutine, in glued bbls or half bbls.

10,000 bbs, pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers' prices.

Also, Gum Sheliac, Sandrac, Litharge, Red Lead, Dry White Lead, in 100 th kegr, wholesale and rotail, at the lowest market rates.

Persons purchasing the above will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Persons wanting Varnishes manufactured will please call, as the subscriber is prepared to manufacture all kinds.

BENJ. C. HORNOR.

No. 8 La Grange street, running from Second to Third, between Market and Arch streets, Phila.

mar 24—tf

To Persons out of Employment. NEW PICTORIAL WORKS,

st published by R. SEARS, and for sale at No. 12 Nassau street, New York. MERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1851.—Agents as wanted to circulate the following new and beautificks, (retail price, \$2.50 per vol.) A new and complete

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDIA:

ck. volume forms a large octavo, containing between d six hundred pages, printed in the best style, and substantial white paper. It is furnished to agents must be made to be the same the pur may prefer, at a very liberal discount, when quant not less than twenty copies are ordered at one

chaser may prefer, as a very liberal discount, when quantities of not less than twenty copies are ordered at one time.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES;
comprising the most striking and remarkable events of the Revalution, the Fresch war, the Tripolitan war, the Indian war, the second way with Great Britain, and the Mexican war; with three hundred engravings! Retail price; \$2 50 per volume. Orders respectfully solicited.

SEARS' PIOTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS are decidedly the best books that agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States. They are valuable for reference, and should be possessed by every family in this great sepublic. There is not a city or town in these United States, not swen those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are adapted to the literary wants of the Christian, the patriot, the statesman, and the domestic circle, got up in a superior style of art and workmanship; and are not only such books as will sell, but are such as an agent of good principle will fed free to recommend, and willing to see the purchaser again after they have been bought.

Our Plan.—The plan the publisher has so successfully carried out-for several years, is the obtaining responsible men as agents, who are well known in their own counties, towns, and villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will risk little in sending \$25 or \$50, for which he will receive an accordance and or respectability and good address, would do well to engage in the sale of the above volumes; and all postmusters, elergymen, book pediatr, and newspaper agents, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. A handsome renuncration allowed to all who engage in their sale.

To publishers of newspapers throughout the United States.

Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it a few inside insertions, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2 50 or \$3 works, subject to their order, by sending direct to the publisher.

mar 24— The Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat

Company (ERIOSSON LINE)

CERIOSSON LINE)

THE CONTROL OF THE

whatever for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

New York.—Goods shipped from New York, or other places eastward of that city, should be distinctly consigned to A. Groves, jr., Philadelphia, to insure their conveyance by this Line.

Preight to or from Baltimore, as above, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Coarse freights taken at still less rates.

The established character and known reputation of this company is an ample guarantee to those disposed to confide their property to the care of the company.

One or more of the company's boats leaves Philadelphis from the upper side of Chestnut street wharf every day, (Sunday excepted.) at 3 o'clock, arriving in Baltimore early next morning. Apply in Philadelphia to

A. GROVES, Jr., Agent,

No. 19 South Wharves, above Chestnut st.

In like manner a boat leaves Baltimore, daily, (Sunday excepted.) at half-past 2 o'clock.

Apply in Baltimore to

J. A. SHKIVER, Agent, No. 3 Light st., mar 24—

near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R.

New York India Rubber Warchouse.

New York India Rubber Warehouse.

D. HODGMAN, 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street, (first corner from Broadway.) New York. Factory foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River.

Merchants throughout the United States are respectfully informed that my spring stock of India Rubber Goods will

pierchants throughout the United States are respectfully informed that my spring stock of India Rubber Goods will be found far superior to any before offered, having bestowed upon each individual article the benefit of my long experience in manufacturing, which enables me to war rant entire satisfaction.

rant entire satisfaction.

Among the most important, I would call attention to my extensive stock of Carriage Cloth, of all widths, from 3-1 to 6-1 inclusive, and made on the choicest drills and of the best of gum. Purchasers will find that it will neither rack, peel, nor become sticky, as is the case with much that has been and continues to be sold in this city. INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,
usisting of Coats, Cloaks, Capes, Pouches, Pants, Overteggings, Boots, Cape, &c., now so extensively worn
farmers, physicians, drivers, sea captains, saliors, &c.
aptismal Pants, manufactured expressly for the clergy,
adles' and Gentlemen's Gloves—a perfect cure for chaphands by wearing them for a short time, at the same
so bleaching and rendering them soft and delicate,
se Gloves are also much worn by Hatters, Tamers,
ons, &c., being a perfect protection against acid and
6.

time. Machine Belling and Steam Pucking,
in every variety, and cheaper and better than any thing
which can be substituted for either.
Also, a large stock of Overschoes, Garden and Engine
Hose, Whipe, Horse Covers, Horse Fenders, Hoof Boots,
Beds, Life Preservers, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Tobacco
Wallets, Finger Stalls, Paper Holders, Door Springs, &c.,
&c., besides an immense stock of India Rubber Balls.

and other fancy articles, such as Elastics, Dolls, Dogs, another animals of various kinds. Pure Rubber Cement for hatters' use. All orders executed with despatch.

mar 24—

D. HODGMAN.

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Our feellities are secondary and the carolinas and the Carolinas. gia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can
secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight,
trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of
the country to the other, and between the most remote

points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Mesers. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community.) we feel assured that we shall never ease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

and Mobile.
Officew: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and
19 Wall street, New York.
mar 24—tf

omces: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Grieans, and 19 Wall street, New York.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDIetne and the Collateral Sciences for March, 1851.—The March rumber of this well established journal is now before the public, containing original communications from the following talented writers of the Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of ovarian tumor, in which death resulted from entarc-peritoritis arising from a novel cause, illustrated by a plate: renarks on tetanus, by Esra P. Bennet, M. D., of Connecticut; rupture of bladder, by J. Kneeland, M. D.; raports of hospital cases, by F. D. Lente, M. D., and others of much interest by Brs. Sweat, Church, and Star.

The Foreign and American Medical Retrospect is full and complete; Bibliographical notices of all the late English and American Medical works, &c.

Published Wery other month, at \$3 per annum; each number containing 144 pages.

Specimen number sent to any part of the country gratis on application, post paid, to

R. F. HUDSON, Agent.,

39 Wall street, New York.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY. Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York.

Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York.

In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Emigriants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to sid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainty written direction to whom and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is a great advantage in purchasing the Society's

prompt attention.

The Society will be thankful for all circumstantial and early information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedly to apply a remedy.

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Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

CHARLES S. LITTLE, IMPORTER and general dealer in English, German, and American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c., 33 and 34 Fulton street, opposite the Linited States Hotel, New York, respectfully invites the titention of Merchants, making their purchases, to his rery extensive assortment, comprising every thing in the ine, and to which maw and constant supplies are being dided. His variety of Tools is adapted to all the various pranches of mechanics, especially Coopers and Carpenters. Particular attention given to all orders, all of which are offered at the lowest market prices for each or on approved rredit:

cut:
Cut and Wrought Nails, Locks and Latchets
Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives
Razors, Scissors and Shears, in great variety
Skates, Slates, Sleigh Bells, loose and strapped
Shorels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Ecythes and Snathes
Rifles, Black Lead Pots, and Sand Crucibles
Pumps, for wells or cisterns; Force Pumps and Hydrat
Rame

ic Rams
Ames' Pump, Augers and Runivers
Turkey Oil Stone, dressed and undressed
Scotch Water of Ayr Stone, for marble polishers
Coopers' Tools, in great variety, of the most celebrat
annufacturers, Albertson, Conger, Horton, Barton, ai

Coachmakers' Tools
House and Ship Carpenters' Tools
Blacksmiths' Tools, Cabinet makers' Trimmings
House and Ship builders' Hardware
House furnishing Hardware, in great variety
Iron, Brass, Copper, and Steel wire
Genuine Haarlem Oil, and Nuremberg Salve.

Inventors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fireproof Paint, Wilmington, Ctinton co., Onio.

Wights, No. 319 Main street, near 8th, Cincinnati, Onio, to whom all orders must be addressed.
The superiority of this paint over all other, for carriage,
house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale.
It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our agent has been able to order
one hundred tons. The paint is ground in oil, and put
up ready for use, from the finest black down to any shade
to suit the fancy.

one ready for use, from the finest black down to any shade to sait the fancy.

Also, fiventors and manufacturers of Tunners Blacking. This article is so universally approbated by all who have used it, that it scarcely needs commendation. But to give confidence to those who may not have tried it, we would say that Z. C. Ryon, foreman to A. M. Taylor & Co., Columbia street, Cincinnati, has authorized us to use his name as a recommendation to tamers in general. To all who know Mr. Z. C. Ryon this would be sufficient; but all tanners in the city and country, who have used it, have granted us this privilege. If it were necessary we could fill a newspaper with testimonials; but where all who use are pleased we deem it uncalled for.

The Tanners Blacking is put up in kegs containing six callens, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on the canal, railroad, or river, at fifty cents per gallen.

All orders should be addressed, post paid, to

HAVENS & CARROIL,

Wilmington, Clinton eo, chio; or J. H. HAVENS, Cincinnator, I. HAVENS, Cincinnator, Also, inventors and manufacturers of a Water-placking for Oil-cloth, that will reduce the cost fifty cent., and will soon be in market PREPMAN HODGES & CO.

MPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 58 Lineary STREET, New York, (between Broadway and Nassau,) are now re-ceiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the ttention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an ob ect for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sel ur assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in

bis market.
Mülliners can supply themselves with every article in helr line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction rices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly or our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or

ve prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety

Silks and Sathus for Bonnets

Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts

Embroidered Engings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin

Thread, Brussels Valenciene, Silk, and Liele Thread

aces Embroidered Reverie and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs. Gloves and Mits, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Sewing

Ilk
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask, and Plain Canton Crape Shawls
A full assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers

Premeh and American Arabasa.
With a large variety not mentioned above.
All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24—tf ney by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24—ff]

SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, TOOLS,

&c., &c.,—Wholseale and Revall.—No. 194 \(\) Market

Street, Philadelphia.—We offer to our triends and customers the largest assortment of Agricultural Implements.

Garden Tools, and Seeds ever offered in this market, consisting in part of the following, viz:

PROUTY & MEARS Patent Highest Promium Self-sharpening PLOUGHS, right and left handed Side Hill

Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and work-manship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned. Four Highest Premiums awarded to these

PLOUGHS at the New York State Fair for 1850. Also,

Beaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Beaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Spain's Improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a
manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside
of the Churn by simply unscrewing the bandle from the

of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the dasher.

Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety, among which may be found Harvey's superior Premium Straw Cutter, of every size.

Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Cheese Presses, Seed Planters, Dirt Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Oz. Yokes and Bows, Turnip Drills, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Expanding and Extra Cultivators, Harrows, Suathe, Seythes, Concaved Hoes, Spring tempered Cast Steel Oval and Square tined Manure and Hay Forks, Pruning Shears and Chielis, Beach and Bay Shear Repairing Pecies and Castings, Peruvian, Patagonia and Prepared Quano, together with a complete assortment of Grass, Garden, and Field Seed, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, at 1941/5 Market street, Philamar 24—tf

French and German Looking-Glass Depot,

No. 75 Baltimore Street.

No. 75 Baltimore Street.

DARRATT & DEBEET, Carvers and Gilders, manufactorizers of every variety of Plain and Ornamental Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Window Cornices, Brackets, Bracket Fables, Celling Mouldings, &c., &c. Also constantly on hand, a full assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses. Old work regilt, classes inserted in old Frames, &c. Prices low and work unsurpassed in beauty of finish and durability by any other establishment. The public is respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHNIEWIND & CO., MPORTERS, No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia; No. 102 Broadway, New York, are now receiving and offer reale, at Market prices, an excellent assortment of the flowing goods: Cloths and Doeskins, of Gevers & Schmidt, Schnabel's. Rockschurmann & Schroeder, and others, consigned to them direct from the manufacturers. French, Swiss, and German Silks, Fancy and Staple Goods, of the best makes and styles, suitable for the spring

season.
Also, sole agency for the United States of J. M. Caron & Co.'s Fancy Gilt and Silk Buttons, and other fabrics.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

ORATION. Delivered at Piney Point, July 4, 1851.

BY RICHARD H. CLARKE. Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been honored by the gentlemanly and courteous proprietors of this pleasant retreat, the Potomac Pavilion, with an invitation to address you on this the time-honored anniversary of our independence. No merit of mine, but their personal friendship, must have formed the grounds of their choice. I thank them most cordially for the honor. I, as well as you, had first anticipated the high suppoper of listening, on this day and in this spot, to the manly voice and fervid sloquence of one of Maryland's most gifted sons; but the duty, as well as the honor, has, by the partiality of the proprietors, devolved within a few days upon his unworthy substitute. Though informed that I occupy the place of one so talented and LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been honored that I occupy the place of one so talented and eloquent as Mr. May, I can still make the encouraging reflection that you will meet me half-way—that the sentiment of this occasion is essentially an inward sentiment, deep-seated here, in our hearts, having its spring in the best feelin our hearts, having its spring in the best feelings of our nature, and clinging to a country
that is great, beautiful and free, and well deserving our allegiance: that sentiment can suffer no
diminution from external causes. Let us then
yield ourselves up to the kind and chastening
influence of this glorious day, and, forgetting
the cares of business and casting off the recollection of the daily routines of life, let us enter
into the ceremonies of the festival. True, the nto the ceremonies of the festival. True, the story I am about to tell you is an old one, but t is a dear and a sacred story—a legend we ove to hear; and we have assembled here tolay to tell it over together in the old-fashioned style, threstened disunion and secession to the contrary notwithstanding. Then "hear me for

my cause."

What more appropriate place, let me ask, could have been selected for this celebration? This is a most beautiful and quiet spot, judiciously resorted to by the young, the lovely, and the gay, the aged and venerable, for purposes of pleasure and recreation—situated, as it is, upon the storied banks of the beautiful Potomac, and surrounded by some of the dearest and most soul-stirring associations of the great historic past? Not far distant, on the other shore of this bright stream, in Westmoreland county, on a farm called Wakefield, now the property of a private gentleman and a former college-mate of my own, the great champion of freedom drew his first breath, and first saw the light of heaven. A modest slab of pion of freedom drew his first breath, and first saw the light of heaven. A modest slab of marble has, with a most becoming filial piety, been erected there by Mr. Custis, to mark the theatre of his birth and boyhood. But still more: within a few hours' sail are the sacred shades of Mount Vernon. These graceful, dancing waves cast upon our beach, in passing to the ocean the fresh green twigs of trees which the ocean, the fresh green twigs of trees which, but a few moments ago, were casting their shadows upon the tomb of the immortal Washington. Illustrious name! What mortal man has ever been so much beloved and honored? Who has been so meritorious? The nations claim him for the world; but we can say, with more justice, he belongs to us and Heaven; for

"All the ends he aimed at Were his Country's, his God's, and Truth's."

Here, too, within view, is the site of the ancient settlement of the Maryland pilgrims—a green and beautiful land, celebrated in the annals of history as the spot where first in this new world were proclaimed, for all men, the blessings of civil and religious liberty. This is the proud boast of Maryland. In the early days of the settlement, the persecuted from Europe and the other colonies took refuge here under the mild government of the Calverts, and from that circumstance the place was most apovriately and beautifully "the Land of the Sanctuary." The graceful steamers that, with flying colors and martial music, have borne us to these shores, have folwed in the course of the "Ark" and the Dove," which more than two centuries ago landed the pious pilgrims of St. Mary's upon that blooming island. Standing here in the vicinity of both the birth-place and the tomb of Washington, and from the green banks of his wn Potomac, viewing the pilgrims' restingplace, the cradle of American liberty, how can ve but feel that it is no ordinary sentiment that has called us together; but that this is a great festival of the head and of the heart, appealing alike to the highest faculties of the intellect and to the finest and best sensibilities of our humanity. Following, then, the inspirations of the place, let us examine the causes, accomplishment and results of the Revolution, and our duties of gratitude and preservation.

The causes of the Revolution have, with too great fondness for antiquity, been traced by ome writers to the peculiar social and political characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race. The laws of King Edward the Confessor, the Magna Charta of King John, and the Declaration of Independence, have thus been viewed as steps in one great onward march—as scenes in the ame drama. I have been contented to trace the last of these three great facts to a cause purely and historically American. That cause s a want of sympathy between the governors and the governed-a sympathy that can only be engendered by a knowledge of the social condition of the governed, by a knowledge of their wants, of the feelings engendered at the fireside, the prejudices of their education, their peculiar characteristics, their interests and afections, the sources of their hope, their very ireams and fancies. How could such sympathies exist between Great Britain and her olonies, separated as they were by three thousand miles of ocean? Driven, as the colonists were, from their homes by the tyranny and oppression of the home government, gain ing by degrees a foothold in a savage land, where the aborigines were to be conciliated or ubjugated, where the forests were to be felled, the virgin soil broken into cultivation, and a shole continent redeemed from barbarism to ivilization, how could their minds and characers but receive new impressions from the new rcumstances around them? How could they out acquire new habits suited to their new sitnation? How could they but forget their old otions and lose their old sympathics in the equisition of new ones? The politician or wgiver is too apt to become wise at the exses sight of realities : he disregards the close pon the former; he legislates for the individ-

shows himself not susceptible to the operation of his theories. Men are required to fit themselves to the laws—the laws need not suit the people. Locke, the great philosopher, prepared a constitution for one of the Southern colonies, a perfect Utopia, full of powers with their corresponding checks, and intended to operate like the wheels and balance-weights of an intricate machine. Its fate was speedy, and is but too well known. How could a theory, concocted in a cabinet meeting at St. James, sait the wants, and feelings of the hardy pioneers of the American forests? How irrational that the cottage, sanotified by the virtues, should receive its laws from the feudal eastle, distinguished not for its virtues, but for its wealth and power, and inperious to the appeals of misery, to the cries of humanity. In legislating for man, he must not be regarded as a mere machine, but as a sympathetic agent, as a son, a husband, a father, a patriarch. The laws must have their foundation in the social system, because, if the laws come in conflict with the fireside, the fireside will triumph over the laws. The legislator to frequently looks to the force of political or artificial loyalty or allegiance alone, forgetting that home begets a loyalty to the soil, and the laws have failed in their vocation. Music and poetry are strong social elements, but they have been in disregarded in the making of the laws. Chaucer and Shakspeare have governed and will continue to govern the nations that speak the English lamger that the convulsions of this Government, a charter while will rivily are strong social elements, but they have been in disregarded in the making of the laws. Chaucer and Shakspeare have governed and will continue to great excitement, for the greater portion of a century, without one single conviction for treason. Now let the world show a parallel.

One beautiful proof of the wise distribution of powers between State and Federal government in the Revolution produced a radical change in the forms and principles of governme and Shakspeare have governed and will continue to govern the nations that speak the English language, for thousands of years after the Norman monarchs and their codes of laws shall have been forgotten. The poets have been better lawgivers than the lawyers. Their laws were built upon the affections and prejudices of the race; they touched upon the key-notes of the heart. If all this be true, how inadequate was British legislation for America! We are told that the colonies waxed strong by British neglect. With true English pride they refused to look into our condition. They never travelled in America. They came here as "swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance," or as "armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny." So speaks the record. How differently did the American philosophers and lawgivers act, when, after the war, they were called upon to substitute a constitution and government in the place of British misrule—how wisely did they act. They adopted the purely representative system. They took the legislator from the fireside, from the family, from the masses. The unconscious infant, slumbering upon the straw of a cabin, or the boy who is now ploughing his father's fields, may some day be President of the United States. Who is not proud that Millard Fillmore was a store lad—that Henry Clay was a mill

How great must have been English ignorance How great must have been English ignorance of our country in 1776, if they know so little of us now! Mr. Webster, in his recent Buffalo speech, says that after he had been a United States Senator from Massachusetts, he visited England and was toasted by the Lord Mayor of London as "a member of the upper senate of New York;" and a friend of mine, recently returned from Europe, told me that an intelligent turned from Europe, told me that an intelligent Englishman inquired of him if he did not often ride out on horseback to see the gold region of California! What, then, but revolution could have been expected as the consequence of the neglect of the just and true principles of legislation? The tax was but the pretext of the leaders of the Revolution. The want of a community of interests between the sovereign and the subject was the true cause—the absence of mutuality, the want of confidence and love. After the first fatal error was committed, the pretext was given, and no after-policy, however wise, could have averted the outbreak. The time was come-the handwriting was on the wall-the struggle was commenced. What, then, let me ask, was the fate of that noble prophecy, made on the floor of Parliament: My Lords, you cannot conquer America!"

How, let me ask, did the struggle terminate? Let facts speak for themselves-we are free! Need I talk to you about that struggle? Need lead you step by step through the stirring details of that war? No; you have heard them from your cradles-you have learned them from your fathers and your mothers-you have studied them in your schools-you have thrilled over their recital; the names of that day are grown indignant at their wrongs and you have gloried in their triumphs; you have traced in the snow and on the ice of the Jerseys and the Delaware the bloody footprints of Washington's men, and you have participated in their sufferngs and privations at Valley Forge. The history of the Revolution is well impressed upon cling to the history of the past with love and the history of "The times that tried men's souls." By learning what freedom cost you will learn to value its present possession. long and so long only will you be free.

the providential and apparently miraculous inenemies. On Long Island, a mist from heaven came between them and the foe, and saved them from an inevitable fate. Again: After the battle of the Cowpens, General Greene, being unable to avail himself of the victory, ordered a retreat through the Carolinas. When Corn-thizing nations that gave us aid and comfort in wallis gave pursuit to Morgan, with a choice our revolutionary struggle. The fear of detaindetachment of the American army under his ing you too long will prevent me from enlarging command, twice did the rains pour down from on this head. Let us, however, place in the the heavens, and twice did the waters of the casket of our proud bistoric reminiscences the Catawba and the Yadkin miraculously rise after the Americans had crossed in safety, and the enemy were compelled to abandon the pursuit. their own beautiful and sunny homes, to shed The miraculous preservation of the life of the their blood and spend their treasure in the commander-in-chief was remarked upon in those days by both friend and foe. This gave moral strength and courage to the nation; it told them that their cause was just; it taught them ing upon the full success of Dr. Franklin's to look to Heaven for protection.

It would be gratifying to the men of the Revolution if they could but look down upon this land and behold the fair fruits of their labors.

Campan, in her work on the Court of Marie Sixty-two years ago the first President was Antoinette, relates that "permission was ob-elected; he presided over little more than three tained from the king to send out to the Ameriwgiver is too apt to become wise at the exemplifier of judgment; he pursues theories and boats, factories or telegraphs. Now the twelfth successor is sitting in the chair of Washington- in the dress of an American cultivator. His onnexion existing between the political and the Chief Magistrate of over twenty millions of straight, unpowdered hair, his round hat, his ocial systems, and the influences of the latter freemen and thirty-one free republics, while brown cloth coat, formed a contrast with the freemen and thirty-one free republics, while brown cloth coat, formed a contrast with the new sovereignties are rising in the wilderness laced and embroidered coats and the powdered all as though he were a mere machine, and sovereignties are rising in the winterness and perfumed heads of the courtiers of Veroses sight of families and communities; he disracy of States, all so knit together by gigantic seilles. This novelty turned the enthusiastic regards the sensibilities in the practice of a rivers, by railroads and telegraphs, and, more cold and ascetic philosophy; his pride prevents than all, by one common origin, language and tainments were given to Dr. Franklin, who, to his from seeing and correcting his errors, and he becomes disgusted and vexed, because the subject of designing men, all the intrigues of deluded the patriotic virtues which had invested him

gift of one of the crowned heads of Europe to his then loyal subjects, two centuries ago. Another proof of the expansive and self-adapting genius of this government is the fact, that an immense region on the Pacific, once an appendage of the Spanish crown, and, to within a few years back, governed by the alcaldes of Mexico, is now a sovereign member of this Union, with an Anglo-American population of two hundred and fifty thousand, with harbors whitened by the compares of the world with whitened by the commerce of the world, with the richest gold mines in the universe, opened by the enterprise of our own citizens, and containing a great city, so enterprising and indom-table that to-day it is laid in ashes and in ruins Itable that to-day it is laid in ashes and in ruins by the destroying element, and to-morrow rising, like the fabled bird of old, from its ruins, and teeming with industry and thrift. The object of these reflections is to do justice to the men whose valor in the field and whose wisdom in the cabinet we are now celebrating.

But how, let me ask, could the stupendous results we behold have been accomplished without the chastening influence of woman, so quali-

out the chastening influence of woman, so quali-fied by nature and so beautifully reared by education to become the companion, the joy and the pride of the men of '76.

the pride of the men of 76.

"Without the home that plighted love endear Without the smile from partial beauty won, Oh! what were man? a world without a son?"

The fruits of their labors would have withered—the laurels would have faded from their brows—the deeds of their prowess would have failed—their trophies would have perished, and the great work of freedom would have gone underso. The past that women took in the Resource. done. The part that woman took in the Revo-lution has been but little studied—in fact the entire subject has been greatly neglected. a recent day it remained for woman herself to rescue from oblivion some of the deeds of hereism performed by the sex. Mrs. Ellet has beautifully and ably done this in her very interesting work on "The Women of the Revolution." May the

subject be pursued with zeal and industry. If the histories of the homesteads of that day had been preserved, how many thrilling scenes and noble lessons that are now lost would have been handed down to thrill and improve posterity! How many a hero has been formed at the fire-side! There is a sentiment that glows around the hearthstone, of which the blazing fire itself is but an emblem. There the inquiring boy has drunk in from his mother's lips, as she was singing him to his slumbers, a thousand impulses of bravery and enthusiasm, which form his character for life, and never de heart. The fireside is the source of all the virtues. Love and duty are nourished there: Love, indicating and sustaining good objects, begetting loyalty, charity, and the humanities of life; Duty, the great sustaining element in character, begetting submission, labor, and religion. There, at the fireside, are around her by the mother, the sister, the wife, "the small sweet courtesies of life," which add a charm to existence, which make home sacred, and engender the sentiment of its protection; household words of the present day; you have bence loyalty to the soil, more potent than allegiance to kings. Such influences make us braver men and better Christians. I have already called your attention to the intimate connexion between the political system and social life. Are we not convinced that, at the breaking out of the Revolution, when your minds—every line of it is written upon your hearts. Cherish the bright impression—theorets. the characters of most if not all of the solgratitude. You can pursue no better study than the history of "The times that tried was formed?" I think so. But added to all this, see what the heroines of that day did in the face As bandages of the soldiers, they melted the bullong, therefore, as you celebrate this day, so lets, served as spies, carried intelligence under circumstances of great personal peril, and acted One circumstance in the Revolution has often as nurses for the sick and wounded in hospital struck me with amazement and awe. This was, and prison-ship. They laid aside the silks and the providential and apparently miraculous in-tervention of the elements of nature to shelter the American forces from destruction by their admirable work to which I have already alluded, gives the names and sketches the services of one hundred and seventy illustrious women who had a direct agency in the Revolution of '76.

It is usual and very proper on these occasions to express our gratitude to the foreign sympanames of Lafayette, Kosciusco, and the other distinguished generals and noblemen who left cause of American freedom. I would love to do full justice on this occasion to the French nation, but I must slight the subject by barely remarkcans supplies of arms and clothing." cans supplies of arms and clothing." I quote her own words: "Franklin appeared at Court heads of the French women. Elegant enter-